

1. Research has shown that:
 - a. Exercises are the best way to teach employees new skills.
 - b. Extended lectures are an effective alternative to exercises.
 - c. When possible, it is more effective to use real (rather than simulated) emergencies to test response procedures.
 - d. People usually respond to an emergency in the way they have trained.
2. Which of the following is **not** a good reason to exercise?
 - a. To reveal planning weaknesses and gaps in resources.
 - b. To clarify roles and responsibilities.
 - c. To reduce the need for organizational coordination and communication.
 - d. To satisfy regulatory requirements.
3. In a progressive exercise program, the exercises:
 - a. Have a consistent format but are conducted with increasing frequency.
 - b. Are organized to increase in complexity.
 - c. Are organized to decrease in complexity.
 - d. Are sponsored on a rotating basis by different organizations.
4. Availability of resources:
 - a. Is irrelevant to the exercise process.
 - b. Should not affect exercise design.
 - c. Should be considered in scheduling and planning an exercise.
 - d. Is seldom an issue for exercise design because exercises require few resources.
5. The major task accomplishments in the exercise process are:
 - a. Establishing the base, exercise development, exercise conduct, critique and evaluation, and followup.
 - b. Conducting tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises.
 - c. Developing, conducting, and evaluating the exercise.
 - d. Conducting a needs assessment, writing objectives, and evaluating whether the objectives were achieved.

6. The exercise design team leader should be:
 - a. The Emergency Manager.
 - b. Someone who is familiar with the emergency plan.
 - c. A key operational member of a participating organization.
 - d. The chief official of the jurisdiction or organization.
7. Which statement is true of an orientation?
 - a. It requires field sites and actual equipment.
 - b. It may be used to introduce or explain plans and policies.
 - c. It involves a controller, simulators, and evaluators.
 - d. It is used to test a specific operation.
8. Which statement is true of a drill?
 - a. It is best conducted in a conference room.
 - b. It involves a controller, simulators, and evaluators.
 - c. It is used to test a specific operation.
 - d. It is aimed primarily at policy makers and decision makers.
9. Which statement is true of a tabletop exercise?
 - a. It involves a highly realistic simulation.
 - b. It involves a controller, simulators, and evaluators.
 - c. It requires field sites and actual equipment deployment.
 - d. It is a facilitated analysis of an emergency situation.
10. Which statement is true of a functional exercise?
 - a. It involves a controller, simulators, and evaluators.
 - b. It is simple, informal, and stress-free.
 - c. It requires field sites and actual equipment deployment.
 - d. It may be used to introduce or explain plans and policies.
11. Which statement is true of a full-scale exercise?
 - a. It is aimed primarily at policy makers and decision makers.
 - b. It requires field sites but actual equipment remains in the shed.
 - c. It is used to test a specific operation.
 - d. It involves a highly realistic simulation.

12. The narrative:

- a. Sets the stage for later action.
- b. Lists all of the events that will occur in the exercise.
- c. Provides the master list of events and expected actions.
- d. Explains the objectives of the exercise.

13. The scope:

- a. Sets the mood for the exercise.
- b. Establishes the limits of the exercise.
- c. States the objectives of the exercise.
- d. Lists the financial and human resources required to run the exercise.

14. An example of a good exercise objective is:

- a. A sufficient number of accurate messages will be transmitted by the dispatch center to the communications center and primary response organizations in a timely and efficient manner.
- b. At the time the evacuation notice is received, the EOC policy and coordination groups will examine the needs of schools and other special facilities and organize notification according to SOPs.
- c. Proper procedures will be followed to declare a disaster or ask for outside aid.
- d. Interaction with other jurisdictions will be demonstrated.

15. A _____ is a useful tool to help the controller keep the exercise on track and on schedule.

- a. Message form
- b. Narrative
- c. Master scenario of events list
- d. Exercise directive

16. A convincing, unified scenario requires:

- a. 10 major events and approximately 100 detailed events.
- b. Messages written in a way will not allow unexpected responses to occur.
- c. The players know the events in advance.
- d. Careful scripting of events.

17. In a tabletop exercise, an important part of the facilitator's job is to:
- a. Maintain an even pace and consistent approach.
 - b. Adhere to a highly structured agenda.
 - c. Sustain action and keep everyone involved.
 - d. Make sure the entire set of problem statements is discussed.
18. Which of the following is **not** true of a simulator in a functional exercise:
- a. May deliver written messages.
 - b. Is often called upon to rate the performance of key players.
 - c. May deliver messages verbally.
 - d. Sometimes needs to make up a response to a player.
19. An exercise that tested only notification procedures in response to a terrorist bombing would be:
- a. A drill.
 - b. A tabletop exercise.
 - c. A functional exercise.
 - d. A full-scale exercise.
20. _____ is a good use of a full-scale exercise:
- a. Trying out a new and untested emergency plan
 - b. Training personnel in negotiation
 - c. Practicing group problem solving in a nonthreatening environment
 - d. Testing emergency procedures and coordination of multiple agencies or organizations
21. A full-scale exercise involves:
- a. All levels of personnel, including response personnel.
 - b. Primarily the key policy and decision makers.
 - c. Policy, coordination, and operations personnel.
 - d. The staff from one department or unit.
22. A good evaluation can help the organization identify:
- a. Training and staffing deficiencies.
 - b. Qualified members of the evaluation team.
 - c. Exercise objectives.
 - d. The scope of the exercise.

23. During the exercise, evaluators should:

- a. Ensure that players are aware when they are being observed.
- b. Offer suggestions that can improve the exercise results.
- c. Focus on the positive.
- d. Avoid attracting players' attention.

24. One thing evaluators should focus on during an exercise is:

- a. Explaining evaluation methodology to the players being observed.
- b. Having players explain their reasons for actions taken.
- c. Noting what actions are taken in response to key events.
- d. Finding as many positive points as negative ones.

25. The purpose of exercise enhancements is to:

- a. Increase credibility with the public and the media.
- b. Make the exercise more fun so more personnel will participate.
- c. Increase the realism so participants will respond as they would in a real event.
- d. Make it easier on the controller and the simulators.